



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Index to Recent Literature Relating to American Botany.

Abnormal Water-Pore. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 235, illustrated).

Description of a peculiar water-pore found in a leaf of *Tropæolum majus*.

Against the Using of Revertible Generic Names. Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, ii. 185-195).

Professor Greene comes out squarely in support of the principle that a name once used is applicable only to the species or genus to which it was originally applied and not to any other. The following genera are taken up: *Xylothermia* in place of *Pickeringia*, Nutt. (1840) of the Leguminosæ, not Nuttall (1834) of the Myrsinæ, now referred to *Ardisia*; *Osmaronia* in place of *Nuttallia*, T. & G. (1840) of the Rosaceæ, not Raf. (1818), nor DC. (1821), nor Barton (1823); *Chrysamphora* in place of *Darlingtonia*, Torr. (1853) of the Sarraceniaceæ, not DC. (1825) of the Leguminosæ; *Lilæopsis* in place of *Crantzia*, Nutt. (1818), not Scop. (1777), nor Swartz. (1788), nor Schreb. (1789); *Nemoseris* in place of *Rafinesquia*, Nutt. (1841), not of Raf. (1838); *Tumion*, Raf. (1840) in place of *Torreya*, Arnott (1838), not of Raf. (1818 and 1819), nor of Spreng. (1821), nor of Eaton (1833). *Antiquity of the Last Glacial Period—The.* N. S. Shaler. (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xxv. 258-267).

The author utilizes the computed average rate of diffusion of tree life to calculate the probable time that elapsed since our hickory and walnut trees could have advanced from the southernmost extremity of the great ice sheet to where we now find them. It is assumed that they have advanced on an average over a belt about 400 miles in width, northward from the ancient ice front, and it is calculated, from data available at the present time, that each generation of trees (occupying a period of thirty years) advances about 200 feet by the natural dissemination of the seeds. On this basis it would take 300,000 years to traverse the 400 miles.

This result evidently startled the author and he hastens to say that it is evident the period is altogether excessive, and accounts for the necessary abbreviation of time by the more speedy carriage of seeds by rodents, tornadoes and primitive races of men. In conclusion he says: "Making allowance for the action

of these occasional means of dissemination, the impression remains that any such period as ten thousand years is insufficient to account for the northward spread of these slow marching forms. * * The fact * * that they extend in a continuous line from the Atlantic to Minnesota indicates that the advance has been accomplished by causes of a general and continuous nature. It thus seems to me that from the distribution of these large-seeded trees we are led to the conclusion that any such period as ten or even twenty thousand years is totally inadequate to account for the changes which have taken place in the distribution of our forests since the close of the glacial period."

A. H.

Boltonia asteroides. (Meehan's Month. i. 33, 34; pl. iii).

Botanical Club of the A. A. A. S. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 261-264).

General account of the club meeting, at Washington, Aug. 20, 21, 22, with titles or abstracts of the papers read.

Botanical Papers at the Washington Meeting of the A. A. A. S. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 255-261).

Titles and abstracts of papers read before Sec. F. and Sec. C. *Botanical Section of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Washington Meeting.* Geo. F. Atkinson. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 264-267).

General account of the meeting, with abstracts of papers and remarks.

Bromeliaceæ Herbarii Regnelliani. I. Bromeliæ. C. A. M. Lindman. Kong. Svenska Vet. Akad. Handl. xxiv. No. 8, pp. 50, 8 plates).

Description of the species of Bromeliaceæ contained in the herbarium of A. F. Regnell in the botanical museum at Stockholm. The plants are mainly from Brazil, and furnish new species in the genera *Nidularium*, *Karatas*, *Cryptanthus*, *Quesnelia*, *Æchmea*, *Billbergia*, and *Ananas*, besides the two new genera, *Wittrockia* and *Mosenia*. Throughout the work the original authors of species are cited in parentheses.

Calyпсо—The Home of. F. Blanchard. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 241, 242).

Description of its occurrence in the cedar swamps of Vermont.

Carices—New California. Notes on Carex. XV. L. H. Bailey. (Reprint, Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci. iii. 104-106).

The following are described as new: *Carex obnupta*, *C. quadrifida*, *C. quadifida*, var. *lenis* and *C. monile*, Tuckerm. var. *Pacifica*.

Cereus (Pilocereus) Sargentianus. C. R. Orcutt. (Gard. and For. iv. 436; f. 69).

Description and representation of a possible new species, heretofore referred to *C. Schottii*, Engelm.

Conifers on Mount Ranier. Chas. V. Piper. (Gard. and For. iv. 382; f. 63).

Tsuga Pattoniana, *Abies lasiocarpa*, *A. nobilis*, *A. amabilis*, *Chamaecyparis Nutkaensis* and *Pinus albicaulis* are noted.

Contributions a la Flore Bryologique du Bresil. V. F. Brotherus. (Acta Soc. Sci. Fennicæ, xix. 30 pp. Helsingfors, 1891, reprinted).

This is an enumeration of the mosses collected by Dr. E. Wainio previous to 1887, with description of twenty-six new species, several of which have been supplied with manuscript names by Dr. C. Müller and three *Sphagnum*s described by Herr Warnstorf.

Contributions to American Botany.—XVIII. Sereno Watson. (Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci. xxvi. 124-163; reprinted).

This paper contains: I. Description of some new North American species, chiefly of the United States, with a revision of the American species of the genus *Erythronium*. The following are described as new: *Arabis Macounii* and *Silene Macounii* from British Columbia; *Erysimum arenicola* from Washington; *Mimulus filicaulis*, *Cladanthrix cryptantha*, *Eriogonum minutiflorum* and *E. deserticola* from California; *Zostera Oregana* and *Z. Pacifica* (the latter already described as *Z. marina* var. *latifolia* by Dr. Morong), from the Pacific coast. Thirteen species of *Erythronium* are described, one of them, *E. montanum*, from Oregon and Washington, as new.

II. Descriptions of new Mexican species collected chiefly by Mr. C. G. Pringle in 1889 and 1890. Mr. Pringle's collections still continue to yield Dr. Watson an abundant crop of new species, there being about eighty-eight here characterized, together with two new genera, *Neopringlea* and *Oligonema*.

III. Upon a wild species of *Zea* from Mexico. The discov-

ery of a wild grass closely enough related to Indian corn to be placed in the same genus, is a fact of the greatest interest. The seeds were received by Dr. Watson from Professor A. Duges of Guanajuato, Mexico, and had been reported to him as growing wild at Moro Leon. This corn was planted at the Cambridge Botanic Garden, where it fortunately grew, producing plants over ten feet high. It differs considerably from any form of *Zea Mays* known to Dr. Watson, and he describes it as *Z. canina*, its local name being Mais de Coyote. The natives of the region in which it occurs believe that it is the original of the cultivated Indian corn. It is perhaps needless to remark here that up to the present discovery no *Zea Mays*, nor any grass closely resembling it, had been known in the wild condition.

IV. Upon a collection of plants from the Island of Ascention. This is an enumeration of the plants collected on that island by Mr. E. J. Loomis during the visit of the U. S. Eclipse Exploring Expedition of 1889. *Rubus nanus*, *Asplenium Ascentionis* and *Nephrodium* (?) *viscidum* are described as new. N. L. B. *Dacryopsis*, *Massee*—*On*. (*Grevillea*, xx. 23–25).

Three species in this recently-erected genus are described from the New World: *D. gyrocephala*, *D. Ellisiana*, and *D. unicolor*.

Descriptions of New Plants, chiefly Gamopetalæ, collected in Mexico by C. G. Pringle. B. L. Robinson. (Proc. Amer. Acad. xxvi. 164–176; reprinted).

New species and varieties are described in the following genera: *Xylosma*, *Desmodium*, *Pimpinella*, *Eupatorium*, *Gymnolomia*, *Otopappus*, *Senecio*, *Laurentia*, *Lobelia*, *Nemacladus*, *Symplocos*, *Gonolobus*, *Buddleia*, *Cordia*, *Heliotropium*, *Omphalodes*, *Ipomoea*, *Bassovia*, *Withania*, *Herpestis*, *Gerardia*, *Castilleja*, *Justicia*, *Citharexylum* and *Scutellaria*.

Descriptions of *Mimulus Congdoni* and *M. gracilipes*, new species from California, and of *Aster Engelmanni*, Gray, var. (?) *paucicapitatus*, from Washington, are appended. N. L. B.

Destruction of California Wild Flowers—*The*. Chas. H. Shinn. (Gard. and For. iv. 382, 383).

Elisena longipetala. C. G. Van Tubergen, Jr. (Gard. xl. 110, illustrated).

Eucryphea pinnatifolia. (Gard. Chron. x. 217, 218; f. 27).

Eriogynia—*A New*. Wm. M. Canby. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 236, 237).

E. Hendersoni is described as new. Collected in the Olympic Mountains, Wash., July 15, 1890, by Prof. L. F. Henderson. *Fasciation in Cnicus lanceolatus*. J. W. Toumey. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 236; illustrated).

Flora Brasiliensis. Fasciculus CIX.—Malvaceæ. Carolus Schumann. (Folio, pp. 254-455; pl. 51-80).

Herr Schumann has given, in this part of Brazil's great flora, not alone the species of Malvaceæ occurring in that country, but also monographs of those found throughout South America in the genera *Sida*, *Abutilon*, *Gaya* and *Wissadula*, in all of which new species are characterized and new binomials formed by taking up earlier specific names. *Modiolastrum* is a new genus of two species originally described as *Modiolas*, both from Uruguay. Among names which replace some in common use, we note *Malvastrum Coromandelianum* instead of *M. tricuspidatum*, A. Gray, the plant having been originally named *Malva Coromandeliana* by Linnæus and *Sida acuta*, Burm (1768) instead of *S. carpinifolia*, L. (1781).

Flora of Patagonia—Further Contributions to the. John Ball. (Journ. Linn. Soc. xxvii. 471-500).

An annotated enumeration of the plants collected by Mr. William Andrews in Patagonia and presented to the Kew Herbarium in 1888, including ninety-two species, thirty-nine of which had not previously been reported from that country. No new species are described.

Flora of Orono, Me.—A Sketch of the. F. L. Scribner. (Bot. Gaz. 228-234).

Garden Weeds—Names of. Geo. G. Groff. (Am. Gard. xii. 488).

A list of thirty-six common names of weeds of the Eastern United States is given, with their botanical equivalents.

Geo. Thurber. (Ann. Hort. 1890, pp. 291-295, with portrait).

Girdled Trees. (Meehan's Month. i. 37; illustrated).

The general fact is noted that many trees will live for years after complete girdling, and a special instance is the subject of

illustration, in which a tree of *Pinus ponderosa* was girdled. The trunk below the girdling had four annual rings, while the part above had eight—showing that it lived four years after the injury and made wood all the time in its upper part, although at a standstill below.

Golondrina Plant—*The*. C. R. Orcutt. (West Am. Sci. vii. 190-195).

An account of the effect of certain *Euphorbias* as antidotes for snake poisoning.

Grass—*A New*. Geo. Vasey. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 235, 236).

Melica (?) *multinervosa* is described as new, collected at Brazos Santiago, Tex., by G. C. Nealley, in 1891.

History of Garden Vegetables—*The*. F. L. Sturtevant. (Am. Nat. xxv. 694-706).

The plants mentioned in this contribution are *Stachys affinis*; Sugar Beet (*Beta vulgaris*, L.); Sweet Cicely (*Myrrhis odorata*, Scop.); Sweet Majoram (*Origanum*, sp.); Sweet Potato (*Convolvulus batatas*, L.); Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*, L.); Tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculoides*, L.); Thyme (*Thymus*, sp.); and Tomato (*Lycopersicon*, sp.)

Is Asplenium Marinum Linn. found in America? W. Caruthers. (Journ. Bot. xxix. 251).

According to this note the reported occurrence of this species in America is due to errors of determination, and there appears to be no foundation for considering it an American plant.

Leaf-Bearing Terrane in the Loup Fork—*On a*. F. W. Cragin. (Am. Geol. viii. 29-32).

Contains lists of the leaves and diatoms found in a lacustrine marl deposit, probably of miocene age, near Alpine, Indian Territory.

Mexican Grasses. F. Lamson-Scribner. (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1891, 292-309, Pl. XIII. and woodcuts).

An enumeration of the thirty-six species collected by Mr. Pringle in 1890, with critical notes and descriptions of the following as new: *Hilaria cenchroides*, H. B. K. var. *ciliatus*; *Muhlenbergia Schaffneri*, Fourn., var. *longiseta*; *M. articulata*; *Deschampsia Pringlei*; *Danthonia Mexicana*; *Bouteloua stolonifera*; *Leptochloa Mexicana*; *Brachypodium pinnatum*, Beauv. var. *cæspitosus*.

This is supplemented by an enumeration of those collected in 1890 by the expedition from the Philadelphia Academy under Prof. Heilprin, nine species, *Bouteloua Americana* and *B. Triana* being new names.

Mexican Jumping Beans, and the Plant Upon Which They are Produced. C. V. Riley. (Am. Gard. xii. 552-554; illustrated).

The curious seeds known as "jumping beans" are described as the seeds of certain new species of *Sebastiania*, viz.: *S. Palmeri*, Rose, and *S. Pringlei*, Watson, from Mexico. Their peculiar movements, from which the name is derived, are due to the inclusion of the larva of a moth (*Carpocapsa saltitans*) whose motions cause the "jumping" when the beans are slightly warmed by contact with the hand. Similar phenomena are also noted in the seeds of *Colliguaja odorifera* from South America.

Newberry—Prof. John S. (New York Recorder, ii. 10; with portrait).

New or Noteworthy Species. Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, ii. 167-173; advance sheets).

The following are described as new: *Erigeron multiceps*, from California, (Palmer and Wright, No. 121), *E. coronarius* from Chihuahua, (Pringle, No. 1275), *E. stolonifer*, much of which has been distributed as *E. flagellare*, from Colorado. The genus *Achæotogeron* is not considered distinct from *Erigeron*, and its species are all placed in the latter. *Aplopappus Brandegeei*, A. Gray, is also regarded as an *Erigeron*, notwithstanding its yellow flowers, and named *E. aureus*. *Aster Elmeri*, *Arctostaphylos patula*, *A. media*, *Rhododendron Sonomense*, and *Eriogonum elegans*, all from California or Washington, are also here characterized.

Nomenclature—Some Neglected Priorities in Generic. Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, ii. 173-184, advance sheets).

Professor Greene continues his researches into older generic names than those in common use, and points out that *Jacksonia*, Raf., (1808) antedates *Polanisia* of the same author, (1819), and *Jacksonia*, R. Br., (1811); *Kraunhia*, Raf., (1808), is older than *Wisteria*, Nutt., (1818); *Psilotrophe*, DC., (1838), should replace *Riddellia*, Nutt., (1841), not Raf., (1836); *Agoseris*, Raf., (1817),

antedates *Macrorhynchus*, Less., (1832); *Sitilias*, Raf., (1836), has priority over *Pyrrhopappus*, DC., (1838); *Adenostegia*, Benth., (1836), over *Cordylanthus*, Nutt., (1846); *Lappula*, Mœnch., (1794), over *Echinospermum*, Lehm., (1818); *Achroanthes*, Raf., (1808), over *Microstylis*, Eaton, (1822), Lindl. (1829), and *Spathyema*, Raf., (1808), over *Symplocarpus*, Salisb., (1818). The American species are renamed under these older genera. *North American Wood Lilies*. (Gard. xl. 222, 223 ; pl. 821).

Descriptions of *Trillium erythrocarpum*, *T. erectum* and *T. grandiflorum*—the latter the subject of a colored plate.

Northern Pitch Pine—*The*. (Gard. and For. iv. 397, 398 ; f. 65).

Illustrated description of *Pinus rigida*.

Notes on North American Mosses.—II. C. R. Barnes. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 205-207).

Critical notes upon species in the genera *Dicranum*, *Barbula*, *Webera*, *Atrichum*, *Hypnum* (*Thuidium*), *H.* (*Claopodium*), *H.* (*Camptothecium*), *H.* (*Isothecium*), *H.* (*Eurhynchium*). *Hypnum colpophyllum*, Sull., var. *flagelliforme*, is described as new. New localities are given for *Bruchia Hallii*, *Dicranum hyperboreum*, *Coscinodon Raui*, *Fabronia pusilla*, *Myurella Careyana* and *Leskea Austini*.

Oligonema. Sereno Watson. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 267).

The author states that he finds it necessary to change the generic name *Oligonema*, recently erected by him, on account of having learned that there is a genus of the same name in the Myxomycetes which has priority. The name *Golionema* is proposed instead.

Our Native Plants.—III. (Vick's Mag. xiv. 243, 244, illustrated).

Contains a figure of *Calla palustris*.

Papaw—*The*. E. S. Carman. (Am. Gard. xii. 533, 534 ; illustrated).

General description of *Asimina triloba*.

Pinus cembroides. (Gard. and For. iv. 352, f. 59).

Poa annua—*Note sur l'organogenie de*. L. Durand. (Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Paris, i. 961, 962).

Podocarpus nubigena. (Gard. Chron. x. 171 ; f. 23).

Pollination of Helianthus—*Notes on the*. Walter H. Evans. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 234, 235).

Pyrularia oleifera. (Am. Gard. xii. 576; illustrated).

Report of the Botanical Branch, 1890. Jas. Fletcher, R. B.

Whyte, W. Scott. (Ottawa Nat. v. 80-84).

Contains memoranda upon important finds, a list of sixteen additions to the "Flora Ottawaensis," and a list of the species of *Sphagnum* found near Ottawa.

Revision des Fissidentacées de la Guadeloupe et de la Martinique.

Emil Bescherelle. (Rev. Bryol. 18^e Année, 49-55).

Sarcomyces—New Genus. G. Massee. (Grevillea, xx. 13, 14).

S. vinosa, on wood, Venezuela and South Carolina, is described.

Soulard Crab and Its Kin—The. L. H. Bailey. (Am. Gard. xii. 469-474, illustrated).

This is an account of a supposed accidental hybrid between *Pyrus coronaria* and the common apple, which is recognized as *P. Soulardi*. Figures of fruit, flower and leaf are given. *P. Ioensis* is described as a new species and figured, quoted as identical with *P. coronaria*, var. *Ioensis*, Wood.

Southern California Notes. C. R. Orcutt. (Gard. and For. iv. 351).

Papaver Californica and *Phacelia Orcuttiana* are noted as occurring immediately after regions have been burned over, seeming to be veritable "fire-plants." *Lathyrus splendens* and *Dicentra chrysantha* seem to be benefited by the advent of fire, and *Calochortus Weedii* often appears spontaneously in abundance over burnt districts.

Systematic Botany—The Future of. John M. Coulter. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 243-254).

This is the text of the address of Vice-President Coulter before Sec. F., at the Washington meeting of the A. A. A. S.

Uredinæ—Notes on. J. C. Arthur. (Bot. Gaz. xvi. 225-227).

Three new species are described: *Puccinia medusæoides*, *P. Cyperi*, and *Uromyces Gentianæ*, and notes upon other species given.

Wild Columbine—The. Henry L. Clarke. (Vick's Mag. xiv. 286-288; illustrated).

Account and representation of *Aquilegia Canadensis*.